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PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM 'HARMONY' TOWN

SCHOOLS FROM THE CITY OF "HARMONIOUS" RELATIONS.

How Dayton Labor Skimmers Combine Business With Pleasure—Giving One Another Pointers—Cochrane Warns Business Against Socialism.

Special to The Daily People.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Despite the fact that this city has been heralded far and wide as the spot, par excellence, where "harmony" between master and wage-slave reigned supreme, the exploiters here have found it necessary to organize themselves into an Employers' Association in order to be the better prepared to meet any attempt of their "harmonious" employees to obtain better conditions.

Dayton, by the way, is the home of the National Cash Register's "betterment" plan, the scheme of offering prizes for inventions or suggestions for improvements in machinery, the invention or improvement to be of course the property of the company. We have had ideal cottages built for us, flower beds and fountains, lunch rooms in the factory and many other things, all thoroughly advertised in the capitalist and reform press, just to show how "harmonious" we were, a veritable living illustration of the lion and the lamb lying down in peace together, with the lamb still on the outside.

Till one day the news was flashed forth: "strikes and boycotts in Dayton" and the beautiful illusions vanished—and the dreamers awoke to a realization that the class struggle manifests itself in the whole capitalist world, not even excepting "harmonious" Dayton.

To return to the Employers' Association which exists here, as above stated. This body recently held its January meeting at the Beckel House, the meeting being preceded by a blowout or banquet at which they invited prominent Labor skimmers from various parts of the country.

The existence of this and like associations, the holding of this gathering and the like, is indeed in, by the members at the banquet, show clearly that the capitalist class here and elsewhere, not only recognize the existence of the class struggle, but also are aware who it is in the ranks of the working class that recognizes its existence and acts in conformity with the logical requirements of such recognition.

At the Dayton pow-wow, "men of national prominence in the industrial world," as the report in a local paper, the Daily News puts it, were present, including D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Thomas H. Cochrane, of the National Economic League of New York. Parry, in his speech, made some reference to the growing tendency of the working class to accept Socialist ideas, but it remained for Cochrane to show his hand on that point and give away the fact that this is the spectre they all dread. That is not a great, but a stern reality was pointed out with emphasis by the New Yorker, who tried to impress upon his fellow-pirates that the growth of Socialism is an alarmingly tangible thing which will have to be reckoned with.

He dilated at length and laid stress upon the fact that it is not the working class organized in trade unions as they have known them in the past that they have now to fear and prepare to fight against, but the working class organizing as class-conscious Socialists is what they will find themselves up against in the future.

A trustworthy acquaintance of your correspondent was present during the meeting, and from him this information was obtained. The capitalist press, true to the interests of its owners, while it published the greater part of Parry's speech, left out all reference to Cochrane's warning against Socialism, by referring to him in but one paragraph as follows:

Thomas H. Cochrane, member of the organization committee of the National Economic League of New York, was next called upon and spoke for twenty minutes upon the purposes and aims of the league and how the league's work was being received by employers and employees in all parts of the country. The league, he said, had just entered upon a campaign of education for not only the employers, but the employees as well, and the efforts up to date are meeting with much success everywhere.

The following are extracts from President Parry's speech, containing the only portions of it in which he referred to Socialist ideas:

employers and employees should join hands in promoting interests of best advantage to both.

"When organized labor is carried away, however, by Socialistic ideas and adopts methods which cannot but be hurtful to industrial development it becomes the duty of employers in their organized capacity to point out the fallacies and destructive tendencies of these ideas and methods. The growing strength of labor organizations makes it imperative that there should be an effectual check upon their power when the same is wrongly exercised. The greater the power of organized labor the greater the need for a national federation of employers to act as a salutary check upon any evil that it may develop.

"The recent efforts made by the National Association of Manufacturers against the eight-hour bill in congress are to be instanced as an example of the utility of our association. I cannot go into a discussion of the eight-hour bill at this time nor into an extended narration of what has been done to defeat it. Briefly, however, the bill passed the house as originally drawn without much opposition and the fight against it thus far has been confined to the rooms of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. I am glad to say that the committee recently reported an altogether different kind of a bill from that which it received. Much of the iniquity of the original measure has been emasculated.

It may also be gambled on that those fellows who thus show their dread of the spread of Socialistic tendencies are just as well aware who are the "dangerous" Socialists as is the redoubtable Marcus Aurelius himself. Be assured as well that very many of the erstwhile harmony-stricken wage slaves of this locality are just as wide awake to a knowledge of their class interests as the shrewdest skinner in the bunch. Comrades, push up the "dangerous" (for the robber) Socialistic tendencies along!

SKEDDICKS.

TORONTO CAMPAIGN.

Property Qualification Hampers Socialist Vote, But Makes S. L. P. More Determined.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 12.—Section Toronto has just emerged from its third mayoralty campaign, in which Comrade Woodley was the candidate each time, being the only member of the section able to surmount the barrier placed in the way of working class candidates, namely: the property qualification. Comrades Tripp, Hepburn and Warner, made a protest at nomination meetings for aldermen against this capitalist legislation. Good S. L. P. arguments against capitalism were delivered, but of course their names were struck off the ballot, owing to the fact that the grit government passed a law requiring candidates to prove property qualification within twenty-four hours after nomination day, election being held a week later. The conservative silently, but cheerfully, gave assent to this gag being placed on the working class.

We endorse and approve of the attitude of The Daily, Weekly and Mouthly People and the Socialisticche Arbeiter Zeitung, the official press of the party. They alone in the realm of journalism, deserve the respect and support of the working class.

We furthermore endorse the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward pure and simple trades unionism. No organization through its membership may be composed of wage-workers, that proclaims the possibility of peaceful relationship toward the employing class to whose interest it is to exploit the working class to the fullest possible extent, can be of any benefit to those who must sell their labor power for wages. The relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed is not one of diplomacy, but one of a bitter, irrepressible class-struggle. And, all so-called labor leaders, who control pure and simple trades unions, who advocate peaceful methods whereby an oppressed class should extricate itself from under the heel of its oppressors, are but aiding capitalist interests. Whether they be consciously intriguing or unconsciously ignorant of economic laws, by advocating harmony between capital and labor, they are but betraying the interests of the working class. The only economic organization that recognizes the class-struggle is the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

But the economic struggle between the producing working class and the non-producing capitalist class finds definite expression in the political effort to control the powers of government. The development of industry from small to large productive effort has divided our exploiters themselves into two hostile camps; the one constantly on the ascendency toward an evermore powerful aggregation of capital organized into trusts and corporations; the other, the middle class, becoming evermore isolated as a factor in industry and commerce.

This campaign was more complicated than any we have had. No less than four capitalist candidates were up for the wage slaves to vote for in the interest of the boss. The S. L. P. vote was not as large as last year, the effect of which makes the class conscious Socialist just as determined as ever.

The Trades and Labor Council showed their supposed influence by almost electing the man to whom they were opposed. The man who brought the troops here to suppress the car strike, and the man who was elected by the support of Grit Temperance Church Society and other influences, and was to have been supported by 10,000 pure and simple, received only 8000 Ward.

While the S. L. P. was making clear the understanding of the class struggle to the workers, the bogus "Socialist" league added more infamy to its crooked career by two of its most prominent members, Wrigley and Simpson, supporting capitalist candidates. The writer has heard more than one member of this bogus organization express contempt for these two men. They are of the band of Socialists that want "something now." I have no doubt they'll get it as the capitalist politicians is known to be generous to his lackeys.

While these laters have been blurring the class struggle the S. L. P. has been adhering to the only course that leads to the abolition of wage slavery by emphasizing the fact that there are only two classes in society, the robbed and the robber.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the Ladies' Tailors' of the United States.

Comrades! We call your attention to a strike being on in our trade in Chicago, Illinois. Upon request of our Chicago comrades, we ask you to keep away from that city until further notice.

For the Executive Committee, Ladies' Tailors' Union, Labor Alliance 390.

A. Francis, Organizer.

CLEVELAND S. L. P.

ENTERS SPRING CAMPAIGN WITH FULL TICKET.

Adopts Set of Resolutions On Municipal Issues And Analyzes Capitalist Parties And Interests—An Enthusiastic Convention.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, met in convention assembled at 3 p.m. in this city to day. The convention was called to order by Organizer James Matthews. P. C. Christiansen was elected chairman, James Matthews, secretary. A committee on resolutions was elected a follows: John D. Goerke, Paul Dikker and Richard Koeppl.

The following were elected a committee on nominations: Jos. Reiman, Fred Brown and William J. Holwell.

While the committees were out, John Kircher addressed the convention upon the "independence" of the working class of the United States. Kircher characterized the much vaunted independence as a farce. He showed how dependent the workingmen are under the present system and cited the control of the capitalist coal barons as an example. Kircher pictured in a most vivid way the sufferings of our class arising out of this dependence, especially those, the miners.

Kircher also showed clearly that the Social Democrats or so-called "Socialist" party had run the end of its tether

and that disintegration had set in, leaving it with a big elephant on its hands with which it does not know what to do. Their large vote which went up like a rocket will come down like a stick, owing to their corruption and fusion. He was interrupted several times by great applause.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which was received and adopted unanimously:

Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, O., in convention assembled, endorses the national platform of the Party as an instrument upon the enforcement of which depends the possibility of permanently improving the social and economic condition of the working class, and securing its emancipation from wage-slavery.

We endorse and approve of the attitude of The Daily, Weekly and Mouthly People and the Socialisticche Arbeiter Zeitung, the official press of the party. They alone in the realm of journalism, deserve the respect and support of the working class.

We furthermore endorse the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward pure and simple trades unionism. No organization through its membership may be composed of wage-workers, that proclaims the possibility of peaceful relationship toward the employing class to whose interest it is to exploit the working class to the fullest possible extent, can be of any benefit to those who must sell their labor power for wages. The relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed is not one of diplomacy, but one of a bitter, irrepressible class-struggle. And, all so-called labor leaders, who control pure and simple trades unions, who advocate peaceful methods whereby an oppressed class should extricate itself from under the heel of its oppressors, are but aiding capitalist interests.

Whereas, In order to gain the support of the working class for their respective interests, the political parties of capitalism will maintain that municipal policies has nothing in common with national or State issues, that the administration of local affairs depends upon the honesty and capabilities of the individual candidates, that certain beneficial aims for the working class of a respective municipality can be achieved by the enactment of local reform measures and

Whereas, The events of the past year have proven that the State administration can dominate municipal governments to the extent of even ousting it entirely, a precedent that can and will be followed whenever capitalist interests deem it advisable; furthermore, as the Supreme Court of the State was utilized to overthrow the eight-hour day labor clause in local public contracts; and as the courts outside of the jurisdiction of city government could and did enjoy the new-deposed city council from interfering with established street railway interests; and as a movement is on foot to place one of the most potent powers of the State, its militia, under command of the national government, all of which proves that, in the wake of the concentration of capitalist interests in the economic field follows the concentration of the political power of the dominant class toward the center of the national government, therefore be it

Resolved, That local politics cannot be divorced from national or State issues; that the honesty or fitness of the individual cannot rise above the class-interests of the party whose interests he is pledged to uphold; and, be it further

Resolved, That the only method whereby immediate relief can be received for the working class, pending the final abolition of capitalism is not a flagrant advocacy of palliatives, such as municipal coal yards, free school books, free medical attendance of the poor, the employment of idle workers at public improvements, at the expense of the capitalist taxpayers, etc., but a clear, class-conscious, revolutionary aim at the final

goal, the capture of all the political powers of the past; to use the political power of government in the interests of small enterprises in their struggle against organized large capital. All of its issues and so-called principles are reactionary and historically and economi-

cal inconsistent. It rants against trusts—yet praises the technical and mechanical development of the instruments of labor which alone makes trusts not only possible but inevitable, not to say necessary. It joins in the praise of the American predominance in the world's market and in the same breath denounces imperialism. It upholds the capitalist system of production, that robs the working class of the major portion of the wealth which it alone creates, yet it attempts to save itself from the evil consequences that await the less successful exploiter of labor. Past experience has proven that when in power, the Democratic party, as well as the Republicans, will use the police, the militia and the courts against the working class, when through a strike it attempts to better its condition.

Against these political forces of capitalism and all their ramifications, in the shape of reform movements, that also support the present system but make fruitless attempts to eradicate some of its evil effects, the Socialist Labor Party stands arrayed as the political champion of the working class. It does not, like other political parties, claim to represent all the people. With the economic antagonism that does exist under capitalism, between the buyers and sellers of labor power, between the exploiters and the exploited, no social or political peace is possible, except to the disadvantage of the working class. Recognizing this fact, the Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class against those of the capitalist class. The following are its tenets and final aims:

To the producer belongs the product of his toil; but to-day the tools of production and distribution are the private property of the few and the producers receive but an insignificant part of the wealth which they create. As long as private ownership in these tools is maintained the economic and social condition of the working class cannot be permanently improved; but, to the contrary, the tendency exists for an ever more precarious existence, to which the swelling ranks of the unemployed and the thousands of guests at charity's Christmas table, give ample testimony. We, therefore, demand that all the means of production and distribution become the social property of society instead of the few.

Lastly we declare that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party whose claim to strive for Socialism is justified and attested to by its political actions and uncompromising tactics. The so-called "Socialist" party is but a counter movement to distract the working class from the logical course that leads towards its liberation.

In entering the municipal campaign, the Socialist Labor Party wishes to make its standpoints clear upon municipal policies by submitting to the wage-workers of Cleveland, O., the following resolution:

Whereas, In order to gain the support of the working class for their respective interests, the political parties of capitalism will maintain that municipal policies has nothing in common with national or State issues, that the administration of local affairs depends upon the honesty and capabilities of the individual candidates, that certain beneficial aims for the working class of a respective municipality can be achieved by the enactment of local reform measures and

Whereas, The events of the past year have proven that the State administration can dominate municipal governments to the extent of even ousting it entirely, a precedent that can and will be followed whenever capitalist interests deem it advisable; furthermore, as the Supreme Court of the State was utilized to overthrow the eight-hour day labor clause in local public contracts; and as the courts outside of the jurisdiction of city government could and did enjoy the new-deposed city council from interfering with established street railway interests; and as a movement is on foot to place one of the most potent powers of the State, its militia, under command of the national government, all of which proves that, in the wake of the concentration of capitalist interests in the economic field follows the concentration of the political power of the dominant class toward the center of the national government, therefore be it

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Resolved, That the only method whereby immediate relief can be received for the working class, pending the final abolition of capitalism is not a flagrant advocacy of palliatives, such as municipal coal yards, free school books, free medical attendance of the poor, the employment of idle workers at public improvements, at the expense of the capitalist taxpayers, etc., but a clear, class-conscious, revolutionary aim at the final

goal, the capture of all the political powers of the past; to use the political power of government in the interests of small enterprises in their struggle against organized large capital. All of its issues and so-called principles are reactionary and historically and economi-

KANGAROOS CORNERED

MADE TO SHOW THEIR HAND AT CHICAGO S. L. P. MASS MEETING.

Defeated in Their Endeavors to Break It Up One of Them Threatens to Assassinate De Leon—When Told to Try It He Flinches—Strangers' Eyes Opened.

Chicago, Illinois, January 18.—To-day was a great day here. In the morning the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party convened and adjourned to continue its session to-morrow. A public mass meeting was held in the afternoon which was productive of great results. The meeting was held in Moran's Hall, and was of prime agitational value. It brought out the character of the bogus Socialist party, better known as the Kangaroos. The assembly was addressed by W. W. Cox of Collingsville, Illinois, and Daniel De Leon of New York.

The meeting made clear the fact that there was complete harmony existing between the Kangaroos and the bogus Socialist party. The two sets acted in harmony in the endeavor to break up the meetings, but needless to say they failed to do that. Another thing that was made clear was that the leaders of the bogus Socialist party feel the cold iron of the Socialist Labor Party's exposure of their crookedness and that they feel beaten. They acted at and after the meeting like rats rendered dead.

One of them rushed at De Leon after the meeting shouting: "You will be dead within two years."

De Leon asked him: "Do you mean physically dead?"

The infuriated bogus party man answered: "Yes, you will be killed."

Again De Leon asked: "Do you mean to assassinate me?" And the answer was, "Yes."

He was told by De Leon to try it.

Both the strangers and the decent members of the "Socialist" party had their eyes very much opened by this episode. Not a few of them expressed to De Leon their disgust at the conduct of their party.

The questions that were put and the way the "Socialist" party members squirmed under the lash of the answers were exposures in themselves.

expense of capitalist interests, or, by its blind opposition, hasten the day on which will begin a new era in the progress of civilization, the inauguration of the Socialist Republic.

The committee on nominations recommended the following which was nominated unanimously:

Municipal Ticket.

Mayor, John D. Goerke.
City solicitor, Andrew Gessner.
City treasurer, John Heidenreich.
City auditor, P. C. Christiansen.
President of City Council, Richard Koeppl.

Councilmen-at-large: Fred Gitman, Charles Frank, Robert Zillmer, Herman Alzuhn, Edward Keim and Herman Steig.

Members of public service: Brower G. Margeson, Gust. Weickert and Harry Braubart.

Constables: Herman Dersch, Robert Boehm, Herman Sherbarth, William Schultz, George Fuert, Carl Miller and George Dechant.

Police judge, Elmer Malmsten.
Police clerk, August Miller.
Justices of the Peace: Fred Brown and Fred Dechant.

SHOE WORKERS REVOLT

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION "WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?"

Tobin's Infamous Circular to the Manufacturers Organizing Shops Regardless of Conditions, Hours, or Wages, and Promising to Prevent Strikes and Supply Scabs, if "Union Stamp" is Adopted.

Special to The Daily People.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 17.—In a recent article, printed in *The People*, (Daily, Sunday), December 21; Weekly, December 27, we took occasion, under the caption, "Who Are The Union Wreckers," to point out some of the scabby we

Tobin Boot and Shoe aided by its allies, the generate kangaroo. As on between the Tobin

and the Cutters Union

Knights of Labor, with the Shoe workers' Protective Union as its partner against the rule of Tobin, we be

er—very much in order—more light on this scabby, Lieutenant" of capitalism,

methods which he and his em in "nugly waging the class struggle."

The Lynn shoe workers, or more properly, the Lynn shoe cutters, have refused to stand any longer for Tobin. They have repudiated all agreements between the Knights of Labor cutters, Local Assembly 3662, and the boot and shoe workers' Union, and notified Tobin to that effect.

As a result the Knights of Labor have effected an alliance with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which controls the turned workmen of Essex county, (Lynn, Salem, Marblehead and Haverhill). It then went to work and organized a local assembly of cutters in Haverhill, taking its members from the disaffected members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The fight, which is of long standing, had its inception in the winter of 1900, in the D. A. Donavan factory in this city. Tobin granted this firm the union stamp. The Knights of Labor controlled the cutting room. Tobin started to move them into his organization. A strike followed, with the result that an agreement was reached between the Knights of Labor and the highbinders.

Evidently, Tobin made this agreement for the purpose of saving his skin at the close, and the Knights of Labor were foolish enough to take him seriously, thanks to the false conception of the labor movement, which pure and simple has instilled in the heads of the rank and file.

This agreement was broken, ere the date with which it was written was dry, and has been repeatedly broken since, with the result that the cutters took the stand mentioned above.

We give below a sample of the work which Tobin is doing for the bosses. Bear in mind that this is the same John F. Tobin, who in 1895 said, "The Socialist Labor Party is the only party in the United States which firmly proclaims the emancipation of the working class, which cannot be fused with, side-tracked, or dislodged, but insists on the overthow of the wage system and the establishment of the Socialist commonwealth. Workingmen of all countries unite."

When Tobin was saying the above he was a trusted and clear-headed member of the Socialist Labor Party; now, he is a kangaroo labor fakir of the dirtiest kind, as the following document over his own signature will show:

"INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 434 Albany Building, Telephone, "Oxford" 109.

"John F. Tobin, general president; C. L. Bain, general vice-president; C. L. Bain, general secretary-treasurer.

"Boston, Mass., August 30, 1902.

To Shoe Manufacturers:

"The long continued and rapid development of the demand for union stamp, since having convinced the shoe trade generally that the union stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad, we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately investigate the conditions under which the union stamp may be issued and thus place yourselves in line to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe trade.

"In view of the fact that you can use the stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself at the least disadvantage, either as to wages or otherwise, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the union stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

"We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout

date, local union 15, address, No. 17 Andrews street.

"Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1902.
"W. J. Jackman, Lesters' Hall, Lynn, Mass.

"Dear Sir and Bro:

"The bearer, Brother A. Bowlskin, is O. K., and has been up against a tough game for several months. Do what you can for him. I wish you to collect \$10 from him and forward same to me.

"Of course, he will have to pay in weekly installments. I know you are not a 'debt collector,' only a 'due collector,' but don't you care.

"Regards to all the boys and yourself.

"Fraternally,
"G. Martindale."

This is what the "Bro." who is still up against a "tough game" got:

"Subordinate in the Boot and Shoe Workers, affiliated with American Federation of Labor. International Headquarters, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

"Joint council, No. 4, Lynn, Mass.
"John Ronald, secretary, headquarters, No. 34 Andrew street.

"Lynn, Mass., 1902.

"Friend John:

"This will introduce you to the worst bum that ever struck Lynn. He wants me to pay his way back to Rochester. Can't see it that way. He wants me to write a recommendation to you. This is the best that I can do for him.

"Fraternally,
"W. J. Jackman.

"P. S. He is a friend of Gad Martindale."

When the gentleman from Rochester, arrived in Lynn, he immediately proceeded to the headquarters, and presented his "introduction" from Martindale to Jackman. The envelope was sealed; Jackman took it, wrote another and told the "Brother" to present it to Tobin; "the other" is the second document in the series as shown above. When Jackman gave the pilgrim from Rochester a sealed letter, instead of aid, he became somewhat distrustful. Some S. L. P. men got onto it and got him to open the letter, which he did, with the result that the letters were photographed for future use.

"What happened to the "Brother" from Rochester afterwards deponent knoweth not.

There are some incredulous Thomases amongst the workers, who will argue Kangaroo like, that, admitting all this to be true, that there is just a chance to save the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by changing the men in control.

To these we will say such is not true, the fact must not be overlooked that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, like all other pure and simple unions is organized on the corrupt principles that capital and labor are brothers.

While it is true in a certain sense that Tobin made the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, it is also true that the union made Tobin what he is to-day, the chief fakir in the ranks of the organized Scabbiness of America.

While the rank and file dabble in pure and simpledom, nothing but shipwreck awaits their hopes. Pure and simpledom is hopelessly corrupt it is to-day the buffer used by capitalism to break the strength of the giant, labor. There is but one hope for the working class now groping its way through the dark night of wage slavery, that is, to squash the pure and simple union, and its capitalist and Kangaroo candle bearers, and organize our class lines in the only organizations of the working class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and put an end to fakirism by putting an end to its cause, the principles of old style unionism.

Perhaps some stupid marshall may say that this is a "Daily People lie." To such we will say, the original copy is in the possession of the writer and can be produced as soon as these degenerates give vent to the objections of their crooked minds, which are as crooked as their hearts are black, and their hearts, like that of Tobin's, are as black, and false as Hell itself. AH along the line you will find the kangaroo "Socialist," from "Hot air" Silverman, and "Christian Socialist" Gad Martindale of Rochester, N. Y., to "Armory Building" Carey, and Scates, the walking delegate of the Skates Union in Haverhill, taking up the cudgels for this scabby pack.

It is so everywhere! Lynn is no exception. Yesterday I got onto a marshall with a small gimlet, and a brain like a hard boiled tomato, he has been "boiling from within" in the Tobin union and he started to show the writer where "you sellers are wrong in your attitude towards Tobin." It took less than two minutes to put him to rest. He is a sample of them all. There is something in both the pure and simple union, and the kangaroo "Socialist" party which seizes upon the dupes, if he remains a dupe long enough, and warps him into not only a dupe but into an out and out crook. The aforementioned gentleman with the gimlet is an illustration, one amongst hundreds that the writer has met with all over the State. Their "union" and their "party" is reflected through their brain which is so crooked that it would break the back of a snake to follow its cause.

We have already shown by the circular letter of Tobin, to the bosses, the methods employed by him to corral the human chattels in which he deals.

It is now in order to show and by equally specific documents evidence of the first order, over the signatures of officials of the Tobin outfit how these dupes are treated once they are corralled by this crew whose motto smell to heaven.

The first of these documents is from the kangaroo lieutenant of Tobin, in Rochester, N. Y., the "Christian" Socialist, Gad Martindale, and was given to one of the dupes who was on a pilgrimage to Lynn. It speaks for itself, as does the one which follows it, which was given to the same man by another one of Tobin's "Trusties" "Bill" Jackman, who is also a kangaroo, and, at that time, the walking delegate of the highbinders in this city. This is Martindale's effusion:

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"Corresponding secretary, G. Martin-

dale, local union 15, address, No. 17 Andrews street.

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There are some incredulous Thomases amongst the workers, who will argue Kangaroo like, that, admitting all this to be true, that there is just a chance to save the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by changing the men in control.

To these we will say such is not true, the fact must not be overlooked that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, like all other pure and simple unions is organized on the corrupt principles that capital and labor are brothers.

While it is true in a certain sense that Tobin made the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, it is also true that the union made Tobin what he is to-day, the chief fakir in the ranks of the organized Scabbiness of America.

While the rank and file dabble in pure and simpledom, nothing but shipwreck awaits their hopes. Pure and simpledom is hopelessly corrupt it is to-day the buffer used by capitalism to break the strength of the giant, labor. There is but one hope for the working class now groping its way through the dark night of wage slavery, that is, to squash the pure and simple union, and its capitalist and Kangaroo candle bearers, and organize our class lines in the only organizations of the working class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and put an end to fakirism by putting an end to its cause, the principles of old style unionism.

Perhaps some stupid marshall may say that this is a "Daily People lie."

To such we will say, the original copy is in the possession of the writer and can be produced as soon as these degenerates give vent to the objections of their crooked minds, which are as crooked as their hearts are black, and their hearts, like that of Tobin's, are as black, and false as Hell itself. AH along the line you will find the kangaroo "Socialist," from "Hot air" Silverman, and "Christian Socialist" Gad Martindale of Rochester, N. Y., to "Armory Building" Carey, and Scates, the walking delegate of the Skates Union in Haverhill, taking up the cudgels for this scabby pack.

It is so everywhere! Lynn is no exception.

Yesterday I got onto a mar-

shall with a small gimlet, and a brain like a hard boiled tomato, he has been "boiling from within" in the Tobin union and he started to show the writer where "you sellers are wrong in your attitude towards Tobin."

It took less than two minutes to put him to rest. He is a sample of them all. There is something in both the pure and simple union, and the kangaroo "Socialist" party which seizes upon the dupes, if he remains a dupe long enough, and warps him into not only a dupe but into an out and out crook. The aforementioned gentleman with the gimlet is an illustration, one amongst hundreds that the writer has met with all over the State. Their "union" and their "party" is reflected through their brain which is so crooked that it would break the back of a snake to follow its cause.

We have already shown by the circular letter of Tobin, to the bosses, the methods employed by him to corral the human chattels in which he deals.

It is now in order to show and by equally specific documents evidence of the first order, over the signatures of officials of the Tobin outfit how these dupes are treated once they are corralled by this crew whose motto smell to heaven.

The first of these documents is from the kangaroo lieutenant of Tobin, in Rochester, N. Y., the "Christian" Socialist, Gad Martindale, and was given to one of the dupes who was on a pilgrimage to Lynn. It speaks for itself, as does the one which follows it, which was given to the same man by another one of Tobin's "Trusties" "Bill" Jackman, who is also a kangaroo, and, at that time, the walking delegate of the highbinders in this city. This is Martindale's effusion:

"Subordinate in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. International Headquarters, 434 Albany building, Boston, Mass.

"Joint council, No. 4, Lynn, Mass.

"John Ronald, secretary, headquarters, No. 34 Andrew street.

"Lynn, Mass., 1902.

"Friend John:

"This will introduce you to the worst

bum that ever struck Lynn. He wants me to pay his way back to Rochester. Can't see it that way. He wants me to write a recommendation to you. This is the best that I can do for him.

"Fraternally,

"W. J. Jackman.

"P. S. He is a friend of Gad Martindale."

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THE MIDDLE CLASS

ITS INSIDIOUS EFFECT ON THE WORKING CLASS.

The Work in the Garden of Class-Consciousness—A Prominent and Treacherous Factor in History.—The Remodelling Ruins of the Great Plutocratic Cities.

While the "bold" principles of Socialism are very plain and ought not to afford any one much mental exertion, yet the social and economic relations in present society are so intricate that unless each phase of the social question is thoroughly comprehended there is great danger of the worker being led astray from the narrow path of the class struggle, for a time at least, or possibly become muddled for good and evil. The element in present society which affords the greatest amount of confusion and which can invent more muddle-headedness in a year than an ordinary person can dream of in a lifetime, is the middle class and its "philosophy." From the very inauguration of capitalism, and with the first signs of independent vitality on the part of the working class the middle class has stood like an immense shadow between the two main and warring classes in society—the capitalist and the working class. Indeed, every year the middle class becomes less and less substance and more and more shadow, as the capital of the middle class is being swallowed up by larger and concentrated capital. It seems, however, that the lower sun of the middle class sinks on the social horizon, the longer is the shadow it throws across the working class' path. So, though the middle class is economically doomed, it is well, while it exists, to comprehend clearly of what elements the substance is composed, lest the working class, owing to its vague vision, be led astray by this shadow, imitating it to be the magic fire that is to lead it through the desert into the promised land.

Socialists Study Middle Class Aspirations.

A good gardener makes it a point to understand the nature of the weeds as well as the flowers in his garden, so that he may be fit to cope with them; so the class-conscious Socialist makes it a point to study the aspirations of the middle class, because like poisonous weeds they spring up on every revolutionary field and would, if let loose, ultimately destroy or at least hamper the growth of the modern revolutionary plant—working class class-consciousness.

Opposing Views On The Middle Class.

When the middle class speaks of itself through the mouths of its orators, or its press, it generally designates itself as the "great, staple, active, progressive, intelligent middle class." On the other hand, when it is mentioned by Socialist Labor Party speakers or writers it is as the "insignificant, impotent, declining, muddle-headed middle class." What is the cause of this difference in terms? Do the latter ones spring merely from prejudice or an "inane desire of the S. L. P. to call names"? Not in the least. The epithets applied by the Socialist Labor Party are perfectly true and arise out of the economic conditions which surround the middle class. On the other hand, the adjectives which the middle class itself applies are additional proofs of its muddle-headedness, its reactionary tendencies and its mental, moral, and economic insignificance.

The Quondam Middle Class.

In proof of this contention the following is submitted. Those adjectives are historic and belong indeed to the "middle class," but not to the middle class of to-day. When the bourgeoisie first arose in the historic arena and struggled with the feudal lords to obtain political and economic liberty, it was designated as the middle class because it stood between the UPPER class, the lords, and the LOWER class, the serfs and common free laborers. That class was then "a great, staple, progressive, active and intelligent class," because it based its demands upon a solid foundation and stood in the advance guard of social evolution economically, mentally and morally. But to-day the former middle class has developed into the capitalist class and has become the powerful, ruling, exploiting UPPER class. The middle class of to-day is that part of the old bourgeoisie that has fallen behind in the competitive race, has lost most of its power to exploit the workers and, in many instances, is waiting only for the sheriff to finish up its business. That this economically defunct class should attach to itself the epithets originally belonging to the class whose ruined remains it is, is indeed one of the mysteries of human history.

A Prominent and Treacherous Historical Factor.

These class has possibly played a greater part in nineteenth century history than it generally gets the credit for; but, whenever it came into the foreground and played a part, it was as the betrayer of our movement which it happened to be able to sway.

In the German revolution of 1848 (the belated revolution of the bourgeoisie against the feudal lords), it was this unstable element of small manufacturers and traders—which in Germany comprises a considerable portion of the population—that turned the victory over to the forces of the counter-revolution. When the small manufacturers and traders, who, previous to the outbreak of the revolution had been the most denunciatory of the nobles, saw the lords and barons with their retainers flee from the country, then they knew that their best or almost only customers were gone. With the loss of their trade their revolutionary spirit subsided into an equally violent reaction. In this case it happened to be their own class proper, the capitalistic class, which they betrayed; but, at the same time, the middle class, during that uprising was frightened by the perception of an independent political life among the working class forces. Such an "unholy current" as working class revolutionary spirit, is enough to throw the middle class into a fit of violent conservatism at any time and place.

Again, in France, in '48, the same class, while appearing violently revolutionary and proffering much friendship for the proletariat before the insurrection, soon betrayed the cloven hoof of their class interest by leaving the proletariat in the lurch at the moment of real conflict. The whole period that follows is one series of better experience, defeat and humiliation for the rising proletariat, as a result of its unclass-conscious attitude and its readiness to fuse, compromise and unite with the middle class, a series which wound up in the most bitter, yet what ought to be, the most profitable, experience which a rising class ever had, namely that of the Paris Commune of 1871. Had the Commune been controlled solely by proletarian class interest, unexperienced as that class then was, it could not have made so many blunders, for it would at least have taken a defiant attitude of self-defence; but the middle class element, which dominated some of the Commune's departments, was fain to believe in the love scenes enacted by Thiers while he gathered strength to crush the Commune. It is only in the departments where the working class spirit predominated (as in that of production and exchange) that the Commune can be said to be truly a success.

Now, what is the reason that the middle class, as a rule, plays traitor to progress? Is it because of an innate immorality on the part of the members of the middle class? No, we can not say that as individuals, in their transactions between man and man, they are any different from the members of other classes. Equally would it be folly to maintain that the individuals of the working class possess more innate morality than the members of other classes, yet with a workingmen's organization controlled by working class interest there can be no danger of class treason. Why so then with the middle class? Because of its precarious position in society.

The Modern Middle Class.

In present society, the economic position of the middle class is far more precarious and unstable than ever before was the case. Comprising about 18 per cent. of the population it owns only 20 per cent. of the nation's wealth. Besides furniture, clothing, etc., enough to uphold its capitalistic prestige, this wealth consists of means of production and distribution. Necessarily these means, in comparison with those owned by the capitalist class, are very insignificant and much out of date. Yet with them the middle class must compete in the production of commodities for sale with the trust owners and millionaires. Now, as a result, the members of the middle class must be more avaricious, more petty, must cheat and scamp on every turn, and last, but not least, more mercilessly exploit any wage worker who is unfortunate enough to have to sell his labor power to such an out-of-date master. In spite of this, the middle class is gradually doomed to failure, and must go out of business. Now, if a middle class man has to go out of business and leave his class altogether, he has but one place to go, namely into the proletarian class, either as an industrial worker or, if he is too deeply rooted in parasitism, into the slums. Now, if there is anything a person of the middle class positively detests it is the bare idea of having to go to work. Perhaps the haves of the class is summed up in these last three words "go to work." None of us may be in love with capitalist work, least of all a revolutionary Socialist; but, if we dislike factory life it is because we know that when we work we are robbed out of the greatest portion of our products; and, furthermore, that the long and intense toll in a modern factory ruins the body and destroys the mind. The middle class, however, detests work for its own sake. For generations it has associated useful work with the lower status of society, i. e., "the masses." To speak of the "dignity of work" might be good enough for Sunday schools or before election, but at other times it ought to

be kept at a safe distance. So the ever threatening danger of falling into this detested working class is indeed a Damocles sword hanging over the heads of the members of the middle class.

Middle Class Hatred of Modern Capitalism.

Now, to listen to its mouthpieces, one would draw the conclusion that the middle class sincerely and severely hates the class above it, the capitalist, or, as it generally styles them, "the monopolist" class. However, if we investigate the matter, we soon find that this hatred results from an entirely different cause. So far from fearing a somersault into the class of "greedy monopolist" we find that its highest class ambition is to become "like unto them," or if that is perceived to be impossible, to so legislate against and curtail the powers of the "natural monopolies" that some of the benefits accruing from them may flow to the middle class. As capitalism develops the position of the middle class becomes ever worse. Its numbers are falling off fast and faster yet. "Business" is dwindling down. In fact, at the rate of its failures the middle class could not endure but a very few years only for the fact that workingmen, ever-lasting hearing sermons on "saving," "raising in the world," "self-made men," etc., by hard pinching save up a few dollars which they invest from time to time, and thus the middle class is ever-reduced from the class below, whose savings, then, by the new failures which result, flow into the capitalist class, while those unfortunates return to the workshop, the wiser for their experience.

Now, as the economic position of the middle class is becoming more and more uncertain, the political manifestations of its class interest become more and more hysterical. The illustration is often used that the middle class is forever being ground between the upper millstone—the capitalist—and the lower millstone—the working class. This illustration truly expresses its position both economically and politically. Economically, it is forever being crushed by the capitalist class and it can neither resist nor dodge because below it lies like a solid mass, the dreaded, working class. Politically, capitalist class legislation is forever crowding the middle class representatives from the control of government and, for every move the class makes towards a future political revival there stands before it, like a dreaded spectre, the class-conscious political movement of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party. Without the working class votes the middle class knows that its political doom is sealed. Bankrupt economically the class is now totally defunct politically.

American Class Politics.

It is, however, well to understand fully the political expressions of the economic interest of the middle class, as was stated in the beginning, they act as chimeras to deceive the working class. First, however, it is necessary to fully comprehend the significance of political movements and political parties. A political movement, when logical, is the manifestation of the economic interest of a class or subdivision thereof. A political party is the organization, or machine, so to speak, which such a movement constructs in order to carry out its political aspirations.

The Republican Party and the Capitalists.

One of the finest illustrations of this in American political history is the Republican party. Arising, as it did, in the sixties out of a severe struggle between the progressive portion of the capitalist class and the reactionary slaveholding forces, it has during its entire career faithfully and logically represented the advancing interest of the advancing portion of the capitalist class—to-day the trust-owners and multimillionaires. It is a thorough expression of organized class interest and by it the capitalist class controls not only its own class vote, but, before each election, the machine is set in motion to dupe and capture the votes of the working class. As long as it succeeds in doing this the class which it represents is safe in the governmental saddle.

The Democrats and the Reactionists.

Now, on the other hand, the Democratic party, once the class machine of the landed slave-holding interests of the South, became, after this class had become economically defunct during the war, the representative of the failing capitalist or middle class—all over the Union. But, as the middle class position becomes more and more uncertain economically, the political expressions of its interest become more and more hysterical, as different portions of the class in different sections of the country had different, real or imagined interests. Therefore, the Democratic party to-day has almost entirely lost its logical class interest foundation and has become a curious sort of historic relic used by the Republicans on account of its traditional opposition to them as a sort of Don Quixote wind-mill upon which that

party may expend its knightly bravery, while attempting to make its deluded squire—the working class—believe that it is a real enemy, and thus hold the working class in awe, while it gets the benefit of its service at election time.

Of the fitful political spurs taken by the middle class from time to time, and all hopelessly doomed to wind up in "sell-outs," fusions, or plain death by inanition, a few may be mentioned.

The Single Tax.

The small dealer who is putting in a languishing existence on a back street, while the owner of a department store is doing a great business "down town," once upon a time did much pondering as to the reason of his own ill-luck, while the big fellow had such a brilliant success. The pondering thus done by the failing business interest can be said to have finally culminated in the single tax "philosophy" and movement, which lived, died and was buried with its chief apostle, Henry George, while the department store is still on the increase and the petit trader is becoming more petty still.

The Farmers' Alliance.

Similarly the Farmers' Alliance can be said to be the result of the thinking done by the small farmer, while his mortgage and the bonanza farmer's profits alike grew apace. The Alliance, however, had one virtue above other middle class schemes, it was not a panacea for all evils, it was a class-conscious movement to benefit the small farmers alone; but they being part of a class helplessly banished from the political power, the death warrant of the Alliance was sealed at its very birth.

The Populist Movement.

The Populist movement, again, was a bad outbreak of middle class political hysteria, in fact, the worst one previous to the Social Democracy. There was not a "class" or a "mass" of the people, except the "greedy monopolists," in whose behalf it was not to legislate, there was not an interest nor an aspiration which it would not conciliate. Its platform covered everything, and with this soaring programme it went "up like a rocket," but did not, as the saying goes, "come down like a stick," because it was mercilessly swallowed up while it was soaring around in the clouds of free silver.

The Social Democracy.

Close upon its heels followed the Social Democracy. The Social Democracy as far as it has any right to existence, i. e., has any economic foundation whatever to build on, is the latest manifestation of the political death spasm of the middle class. Being, at the same time, helplessly corrupt by being a bogus Socialist movement, aided by the capitalists to scuttle the real Socialist movement, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and, furthermore, being so hopelessly and muddleheadedly sentimental, it goes the Populists one better and even lays claim to be in the interest of the capitalist, too. It is easy to see where it is drifting, and one need not be a prophet to make the prophecy that the Social Democracy will wind up in a bad case of spontaneous combustion.

Working Class Vision.

Such is the substance that stands in the way and obscures the view of the working class; but, as working class vision becomes clear through class-consciousness, as it becomes fully aware of its mission in society, it will not be sidetracked by the schemes put before it by the middle class, nor will the workers look beyond it or separate it from the rest of their enemies, but batter down its political follies as part of the bulwark of capitalism.

Olive M. Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Labor and Song

What is Needed to Bring the Two Together in this Country.

The songlessness of the great majority of American working people is a sorry comment for our pace of production. The slower-going Germans are world-renowned for their love of song and proficiency in instrumental music. But it may be doubted whether the generations of "Americanized" Germans hold their fair proportions in the membership of the great singing societies, with the first generation to emigrate from the fatherland, says the Chicago Daily News. A larger proportion of working men and women at English industrial centres prove to be interested in and capable of rendering choral and oratorio music than American operatives in the same or even more prosperous status. Less leisure and higher tension in labor, together with far fewer opportunities for good musical training, account for this disparagement on this side of the water.

The extreme individualism of the songs and hymns in popular use is more significant of the times that have been than of the day that is dawning. The "I," "me," and "my" notes go prevail that the "we," "us" and "our" tones are scarcely distinguishable in the wording. Very many and noble are the exceptions, but they are nevertheless strangely exceptional. There are not enough songs of common sentiment and unifying hymns, in which all can unite to express the highest, and best they share, to meet the demand, much less to create it by effort of the supply. Collections of so-

cial songs or socialising hymns are very rare and unsatisfactory. For practical use in such mixed multitudes as are gathered in labor halls, or public school extension assemblies, or under the hospitable social settlement roofs, no real good song book is at hand.

"Labor songs" lack the common denominator. Many of them, like most of William Morris' "Songs for Socialists" are so "class conscious" as to be war songs and battle hymns. Yet in this respect they are really no more so than many others that breathe cruelty under the breath of softer words and more pious phrase.

Even the few patriotic songs that can claim to be American are with rare exceptions almost antisocial in the narrowness of their patriotism and the exclusiveness, not to say warlike, of tone toward all beneath other flags than ours. In this they differ little from the national songs of other lands.

We need to have the higher keynotes of modern democracy, social ethics, industrial co-operation and the dawning ideals of the new peace struck firmly, tenderly and grandly in the music and songs for the people. And they will be when the interdependent life now being lived shall find its voice in song and symphony. Then municipalities everywhere will recognize it to be their proper civil function to provide not only for some other music than the "burdy gurdy" and the beggar bands for the tenement-house districts in summer, but for concert halls and chamber concerts to which all the people can resort. Why should the liquor trade be allowed to have the practical monopoly of the only assembly halls and music within reach of the great majorities of the neediest people? Why should the most uplifting and unifying of the arts be prostituted to the most deteriorative and divisive evils?

SURPLUS VALUE

The Keynote to Socialism—A Clear Understanding of It Necessary.

A very common, and very important term in studying Socialism is the term "Surplus Value," and in fact a clear understanding of what surplus-value is, is the key-note to Socialism. In "Capital," that great work of Marx's which lifted Socialism out of the region of the purely ideal, or utopian, into the region of proof and economic science,—in that work a large part is devoted to the explanation of this term. It goes without saying that every one who even pretends to understand Socialism should have read and studied this work; but it also goes without saying that very few have done so. The reasons are various and need not be gone into just now. For the benefit, however, of those who have not read Marx, or have forgotten what they read, it may be inadvisable to summarise "in a nutshell" the meaning of this term, Surplus-value.

It can be seen at a glance, that if an employer paid each workman the value of his labor, there would be no surplus-value, no profit. Taking the case of a workman in a foundry: if his wages are \$7.50 per week, and he works 50 hours, he is paid slightly over 12½ cents per hour. Further, suppose that he used up, incorporated, 12 cents worth of raw material per hour in the production of his goods; the total cost to the employer is then 24½ cents per hour. But these same goods when placed upon the market have a price far exceeding this original cost to the employer, say, for a week's work, cost of material \$7, labor power \$7.50, total \$14.50. He may, and does get, the value of his goods expressed in money, at the rate of \$50 for the week's work, hence the surplus-value, the profit. If this difference of \$33.50 be multiplied by the number of workmen and of the working weeks per year, we find how it is possible to accumulate large fortunes after the style of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller. But you ask, how does this difference in the price of wage-labor and the selling price of the commodity arise? That is the point. The amount of labor embodied in a commodity determines its value. Labor power or the capacity to labor, which the workman sells to the capitalist is the only value-creating commodity, which the capitalist can buy, and it has this peculiar property, that, by destroying it or using it up you create fresh value.

If, therefore, this labor power can be bought at its barest cost of production, that is, at the amount which can keep the labor going, and enable him to procreate more laborers, the difference between the value which his labor creates and the cost of subsistence, that is his wages, will give us the secret of this surplus value. That is simply to say, it is "unpaid labor." If he, the laborer creates value (assuming the value same as our price already taken) at the rate of 88 cents per hour, we see that he only requires to work slightly more than 8½ hours per week! Instead of this he works 50! And that is how surplus value is made.

Suppose him to have even an 8 hours day, he is still working practically 5 days per week for nothing for his employer. This is what Marx calls 5 days of "surplus" labor time to the boss, and practically one day necessary labor time for the production of the workers wage. The working day, therefore, determines the amount of exploitation. And should this be conspicuously reduced by act of parliament or otherwise, the capitalist loses a portion of his surplus value or "profits," unless he can increase the productiveness of his laborers in the shortened working day. This he can do by the introduction of machines, more scientific methods, etc. Here is where you see, that every fresh improvement or invention in machinery must under capitalism, simply put more money into the pockets of the capitalist class. By the help of machinery, the workman can produce twenty or a hundredfold as much as he could formerly without it, and the "profits," the surplus value increases accordingly; selling prices, of course, may fall, but that is another part of the subject to which we shall return.

T. R. in—Edinburgh Socialist.

Monthly People

Ten Cents a Year

Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers.

Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People.

To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist books; in fact, a small Socialist library.

This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903, will receive:

The Daily People for one year.
Capital, by Marks. Cloth binding.
The Paris Commune, by

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 5 New Heads St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.Published every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.Handle rapidly; less than 100 copies, 1
cent; a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 2 cent a
copy; 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy.Entered as second-class matter at the New
York post-office, July 13, 1900.As far as possible, rejected communica-
tions will be returned, if so desired, and
stamps are enclosed.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES.

In 1882.....	2,060
In 1882.....	21,157
In 1886.....	36,564
In 1890.....	34,191
IN 1902.....	52,895

A PROOF POSITIVE.

A hard winter is on. On top of that, there is a coal famine. Even under ordinary circumstances, suffering would be wide-spread in weather like this. A larger coal supply than usual would be needed by those hardly able to supply themselves with the usual amount of fuel. The coal famine aggravates the evil. Due to all this, "the public", or be it "the people" have been heard from: they have complained, they have grumbled, they have demanded redress, they have even struck an attitude threatening the political and economic power of the powers that be. What, now, in the presence of such a "public frame of mind", is the conduct of these same powers?

A bill is introduced in Congress named "to enforce immediate relief". And what may that bill be? It provides for a rebate, equal to the duty now imposed, on all kinds of coal and coming from all countries, for a period of one year. That means that for the period of one year coal is to be imported free of duty. The present duty is 67 cents per ton. The theory is, first, that the supply of coal will be increased through the importations that the rebate will encourage; and, secondly, that with the increased supply and the decreased price that the rebate will anyhow bring on, the price of coal will cease to be ruinous. That's the theory.

Already hats are being thrown up with joy. Among the jubilants, "the public", to its credit be it said, does not set figure conspicuously. The most conspicuous jubilants are the political schemers. They are now stepping up to the foot-lights, and addressing "the public," they are holding a language that may be condensed into the following:

"You see, we Republicans are not the hard-hearted inconsiderate people you have taken us for. You see, we are truly the servants of the people. You have demanded more and cheaper coal. See how promptly we have responded to your wishes. Trust us, keep us here. You have but to order, we will study how to obey you."

That is what they say to the dear public. Superficially glanced at, the bill for relief does seem to promise relief. It does, accordingly, look as if these Republican politicians are right in their addresses to the "dear public". But now look at the thing a little closer. Let the "dear public" put their foot-hole of the room where these same politicians talk confidentially to one another. If it does, it will hear Representative Payne, the Chairman of the very Ways and Means Committee that reported the bill for relief, hold this language:

"There is an abundance of coal, as a matter of fact, and it is being mined in quantities sufficient to meet every demand. The retail dealers evidently appreciate the value of their opportunity to hold the consumers up, and they are doing it. I do not believe that the removal of the duty will have any effect upon present prices. The amount, sixty-seven cents per ton, is a mere drop in the bucket when the retailers are demanding from \$15 to \$20 per ton. They could absorb the sixty-seven cents a ton, and the consumers would never know the difference. However, the proposed legislation will relieve Congress of any responsibility in the matter, so far as tariff is concerned."

And that's what the relief amounts to—the most snares and delusion, the most rapids to keep the "dear public" quiet.

Me, no! Be far from the conduct of Congress amounting to a proof that the people can get what they want, pro-

vided they ask for it with sufficient energy, the conduct of Congress is a proof of the fact that so long as the people "ask" they will be bamboozled. "The people" must take and give to themselves. They must put themselves in office, duly kicking out the pack now there, and taking hold themselves of the reins of government.

And what is "the people" if not the Working Class?

WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?

In the New York Sun, of the 16th inst., there appeared a news despatch which is worthy of reproduction, with comment. It aids to answer the oft-asked and oft-answered question: "Who Are The Union Wreckers?" It also helps to show that the Union wreckers have the assistance of the rabid capitalist press in their nefarious work.

LABOR AGAINST LABOR.

"Three Manufacturers of Lynn May Have to Close Their Factories."

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 15.—Fifteen big shoe manufacturers here, having large contracts, who are proprietors of what is known to the trade as the "union stamp," are threatened with the closing of their shops because two branches of union labor among their workers are unable to come to an agreement.

"About 3000 hands are involved. The Cutters' Assembly is affiliated with the Knights of Labor, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with the American Federation of Labor. The workers' union wants the cutters employed in the factories to join the union, while the cutters themselves want to be recognized as an independent organization.

"The manufacturers were asked to decide between them. Which ever way the manufacturers decided there was bound to be a strike, so at the meeting to-day the owners of the shops came to conclusion that the most profitable thing they could do was to cast their lot with the workers' union. There are 2500 members of the workers' union and the organization is under contract with each shop to protect the manufacturer against strikes of any kind.

"It will be the duty, therefore, of this body to furnish cutters for the shops, but the Cutters' Assembly intends to use every effort to prevent the fulfilling of the contracts, and to-night every railroad station in the city was picketed, as well as the north terminal station in Boston.

"What precipitated the trouble was a report that outside cutters were being brought here by the union."

The full significance of this despatch can only be realized when the following facts are known:

In 1902, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union issued, over the signature of its president, John F. Tobin, a circular, in which that organization promised, in return for the adoption of the "Union" stamp, to organize the shops of the manufacturers of the country, without any change in hour or wages, and keep them free of strikes and stoppage of work for a time to be agreed on in contracts made between the manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Such contracts have been entered into with the Lynn manufacturers, and the fakirs see to make them binding on the cutters.

These contracts in no way redound to the benefit of the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They provide for no increase of wages. They ask no reduction of hours. They demand no improvement in general conditions. They do, however, bind to the backs of the boot and shoe workers hard and fast stipulations, which they must sustain, under penalty of discharge or having their places filled by scabs. Under the power of employment exercised by the manufacturers and the compulsion brought to bear by the scabs under the control of the "labor leaders," they are forced to join the "Union" and submit to its exactions.

But, though these contracts are detrimental to the boot and shoe workers they are advantageous to the manufacturers and the labor fakirs headed by Tobin. The advantages to the manufacturers are threefold. First, their "Union stamped" shoes receive gratuitous advertising and the aid of "organized labor," thus insuring larger sales. Second, they secure a more tractable and profitable set of wage slaves. Third, they avoid the loss of trade and finance attending the strikes and lockouts that arise from genuine working class efforts at improvement. On the other hand, the fakirs profit as follows: First, they secure an increased membership, which increases the dues that are expended in salaries, expenses, and the other perquisites of the "labor leader." Second, they acquire the prestige arising from a large and helpless following, that may be bartered for political jobs and other capitalist favors and "graft." It is no accident that some of the "Socialists" recently elected in Massachusetts are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers'

From the foregoing facts it will be seen that the trouble heralded by the Sun is not a fight of labor against labor, but a fight of capital against labor, with the aid and connivance of labor fakirs. It will further be seen that, when the Sun declares the manufacturers were asked to decide between alleged opposing labor organizations, it is not stating facts, as they had already agreed to Tobin's terms and knew that they could expect the required scabs. The facts show that the manufacturers having agreed to adopt the stamp, the fakirs, led by Tobin, started to enslave the workers, in the interests of the capitalists and themselves, by wrecking the unions opposing them and their contracts.

This act of the Tobin crew is not exceptional. It is in keeping with the tactics of all the "trusted labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Gompers, et al. It is approved by those bogus socialists, alias Social Democrats, who approve and uphold the Gompers, et al, on the ground they are "nobly waging the class struggle," i. e., fighting in the interests of the working class for Socialism (sic).

Need the question "Who Are the Union Wreckers?" be answered now? Is it not plain that the union wreckers are the "trusted lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Tobins, the Gompers, et al, and their supporters the bogus socialists, alias Social Democrats? Is it not plain that these union-wreckers have the aid of the rabid capitalist press, who hide the real facts from the workers, thus promoting their nefarious scheme? There can be one answer to these last two questions and that is, "Yes, a thousand times, Yes!"

There is only one organization that is not a union wrecking organization. That organization is the Socialist Labor Party, which insists, through the S. T. & L. A. in organizing labor in the interests of labor and not in the interests of the capitalist class.

Or with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.!

LIGHT BREAKING FROM ANOTHER QUARTER.

Answering a Pittsburg, Pa., Correspondent, the "Brauer-Zeitung," organ of the United Brewery Workers of the United States, says in its issue of the 10th instant:

—Man, you're mistaken. Morris Brown the man who has, according to the New York Volkszeitung, demanded that the charter of the U. B. W. be revoked, cannot be the Socialist Brown who was leader of the last strike of cigar makers three years ago. No, it can't be. How did the M. Brown praise the brewery workers then for their liberal response on the appeal for striking cigarmakers, what nice letters must yet be on file in the office of the Brewers' Union No. 2 of Newark, written by M. Brown, because the members of said local paid 25 cents every week assessments for the strikers. What ingratitude, if the Morris Brown you refer to, and the one I know, be one and the same. You refer to M. Barnes' report on investigation conducted by him after the strike was lost, and make the assertion that the leaders of that strike did not suffer any want. I don't know. If you know more about it let me know. I remember that at the Detroit convention of the U. B. W. a certain M. Brown was ordered to send a certain dispatch, and the contents of the latter were again wired to the New York Volkszeitung to arouse sensations, because John O'Connell had made an accusation before a committee of three individuals, one of them a certain Morris Brown, tried to get John O'Connell into gaol for being connected with the Stephenson Brewing Company explosion. In the telegram, made by order, this Morris Brown denied the charges. I myself wired back same telegram to New York Volkszeitung. It is reasonable to assume that he was the same Brown who now vilifies the brewery workers so ardently. I am not sure. That the Cigarmakers' Union of New York city did not respond last year to the appeal for aid made by the brewery workers is very true, we are used to such treatment; but when they again are in need, and the brewery workers union's charter revoked by the A. F. of L. at the behest of the same people who had three years ago so much love for the solidarity of the brewery workers; we will be again where class-conscious proletarians always are, on the side of the workers, and not of the capitalists, as a certain Morris Brown now is. If you're right that he is a member of the—as you term it—Kangaroo party, I confess I am one, too, but beware if I would like to be a bed-fellow of him in one party. Your arguments in favor of the S. T. and L. A. sound well, still I am not as yet convinced. Let me have evidence to your assertions for my own use, and if you're right I'll challenge this Morris Brown without need to be an S. L. P. member.

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CANDLE NO. 1.—The United Brewery Workers' Union is as yet affiliated with the A. F. of L., consequently is a sister organization of the Cigarmakers' Union.

CANDLE NO. 2.—The said M. Brown, alias Barnar, besides being a member of the Cigarmakers' Union when its labor fakirs go on their periodical war-paths, called by them "strikes." An instance in point was the cigarmakers' strike of 1900. In the financial statement issued by the "Joint Advisory Board of the Cigarmakers' Unions of New York and vicinity" relating to that strike, the said M. Brown figures on page 29, and on the recapitulation on page 30, as having received the sum of \$106.51 for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds."

CANDLE NO. 3.—Besides being a beneficiary of the said Cigarmakers' Union as a permanent job-holder, the said M. Brown, alias, etc., is also a beneficiary of the Union when its labor fakirs go on their periodical war-paths, called by them "strikes." An instance in point was the cigarmakers' strike of 1900. In the financial statement issued by the "Joint Advisory Board of the Cigarmakers' Unions of New York and vicinity" relating to that strike, the said M. Brown figures on page 29, and on the recapitulation on page 30, as having received the sum of \$106.51 for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds."

CANDLE NO. 4.—The said amount of \$106.51, pocketed by the said M. Brown for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds," was so pocketed for soliciting, etc., "from March 17, 1900, to November 24, 1900," as is expressly stated on page 29 of the said "Official Statement." Now, then, as subsequently proven and admitted, the strike was known to be lost in May of 1900. In other words, six months after the strike was known to be lost by the officers, pickets, solicitors of funds, etc., etc., they were still collecting and soliciting and getting paid for their "work."

CANDLE NO. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party, through its organ THE PEOPLE and its speakers warned the Working Class in May, 1900, and all along thereafter, that they were being plundered under the pretext of "supporting a strike," whereas the only beneficiaries were the officers, "collectors," etc.

CANDLE NO. 6.—The said M. Brown, as a member of the Social Democratic, elsewhere sailing under the colors of "Socialist" party, together with the "Volkszeitung," its English poodle "The Worker," and the whole pack of these scabby deceivers and plunderers of the working class, raised the hue and cry against the Socialist Labor Party, denouncing the Party as "scabs," and otherwise slandered the Party for thus seeking to enlighten their dupes and interfering with their "piedness."

CANDLE NO. 7.—The "Brauer-Zeitung," hitherto deaf and blind to the admonitions of the Socialist Labor Party, figured among the dupes of the Browns, the Gompers, et al., whom now it justly and at last recognizes and pronounces as being "on the side of the capitalist class."

CANDLE NO. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party, steering its course by the principle that Truth and Justice are bound to prevail; that the Cause of the Working Class, the Socialist Movement, is too noble and sacred a thing for chicanery and double-dealing; and that the solidarity of the Working Class can be attained only along the path that gives no quarter to the Labor Fakir, has cared in the past, as little as it does now, how numerous the enemies be that its unflinching policy may raise against, or how thick the volumes of defamation that these may pour upon it.

IT IS COMING!

As an increase in the volume of smoke renders certain the presence of fire, so does multiplication of unfavorable indications render certain the coming of an industrial crisis in this country.

During the past few days Charles T. Yerkes, has joined the Vanderlipps, the Hills, the Wilsons and the other financiers and capitalists who see disaster in the logical outworkings of the present industrial situation. As the builder of the London subway, needing steel and care which he cannot purchase here because of exorbitant prices, he condemns the trusts, cries out that they are robbing labor, enriching the owners of fictitious capital and destroying the export trade of the country, with the result that any unforeseen circumstance like a crop failure or a political agitation, will upset the country and plunge it into widespread disaster.

This article from the "Brauer-Zeitung" is a living page from the seething movement named the "Labor Movement." It is a document that should be preserved. So as to appreciate it at its full value, it must be read by the light thrown upon it by the following candle:

trade to-day is a vital necessity to every capitalist country. It is the flood-gate by which the surplus production due to the exploitation of the working class runs off, preventing the flow of products from becoming too great and submerging the country. And when Yerkes joins with Vanderlip, Hill, Wilson and others in insisting on the necessity of keeping this flood-gate free of the choking debris of over-capitalization, he correctly shouts a warning that the capitalists and social students cannot ignore.

But let him and them shout as they will: to keep this flood-gate clear will not avert disaster, for the fact is that production to-day is like a stream whose bed is too small to confine it; it is bound to overleap its banks and to cause ruin until it subsides.

Production to-day is carried on for capitalist profit and not social use. The capitalist class, few in number, employ the working class, the majority of the population, to manufacture products. They give to the workers less than one-fifth of the value of what they produce. This renders the working class unable to buy back what they have produced. The capitalist class, often spending a great portion of the surplus in luxuries, must export. But, as other capitalist countries are in the same predicament—witness England and Germany, for instance—exportation declines and crises become inevitable.

To keep the flood-gates clear of the debris of over-capitalization, lest unforeseen accidents precipitate disaster, is then no remedy for the situation. The remedy lies in giving to the producer all that he produces. Then distribution will always agree with production. Then surplus production, in the sense of overproduction known to-day, when people are literally starving amid a superabundance, will be unknown.

This remedy necessitates the abolition of the robbing capitalist class and the social ownership of capital. It requires the displacement of capitalism by Socialism. There is no other way out.

Workingmen, apply this remedy. It is to your interest. You have nothing to lose by it. You have everything to gain!

SMOOT AND SULU.

It was Horace Greeley, we think, who placed his finger upon that certain feature of hypocrisy and cowardice that consists in weeping and heart-bleeding over sufferings that are distant, but shutting the eyes to sufferings that are near; that consists in indiginating over wrongs far away, but condoning the wrongs close by. The truly honest and genuinely civic virtuous man is he who, as Greeley put it, will resent and resist a wrong right here as quickly and emphatically as if committed thousands of miles away. The principle is obvious. For all that, the fix that the Republican imperialists have got, themselves into, is supplementing Greeley's principle. They are displaying that peculiar dishonesty which consists in putting on sanctimonious airs at home and playing the profiteer abroad.

Away out among the Philippine Islands the Republican Government has entered into a compact with the Sultan of Sulu. By that compact the Republican Government guarantees to the gentleman the harem, which is a leading attribute to his dignity. The compact amounts to a legislative, official recognition and protection of polygamy in Sulu. That's done far away. And near by?

Near by we find that identical Government, together with all its hangers-on, posing as the uncompromising adversaries of "the filth of Mormonism." A short time ago, a Mormon was unseated in the House of Representatives. Now Reid Smoot, another Mormon, is to be barreled from the Senate on the identical grounds, and the war against him is being conducted, from the White House down, by whom?—By the identical element that is the patron of the trusts, the cry of the harem of the Sultan of Sulu.

Such are the contradictions that the first wrong step inevitably leads to.

AN ERRONEOUS TRUST VIEW.

There is prevalent in Europe mainly, and also in this country largely, a view that attributes the growth of the trust to the overwhelming ambition of a financier or a set of financiers, who wish to become Napoleons of industry, and have devised the trust as a means to that end. Tagged on to this view is another which sees in the deaths of these Napoleons, the death of the trusts, which will be thereby deprived of the main springs of their existence.

This view, with its accompaniment, may be said to be a survival of the old theological idea, which attributes everything in life to the individual, and seeks to hold him responsible for all of life's occurrences, either here or in the great hereafter, especially in the great hereafter. As such it is opposed to the evolutionary idea, which attributes all phenomena to gradual growth and environment acting on the individual and causing him in turn to react on them.

The trust is not

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear under their assumed names will attach their names to their communications, which will be recognized.

Field-marshal Berger's Lieutenants to the Rescue of the Small Cigar Dealers in Battle With the Octopus.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Some of the lieutenants of the brigade "Befreiung von Feldmarschall" (under the leadership of their field-marshal) V. Berger, are up in arms to fight the octopus, known as the American Tobacco Company, or Cigar Trust.

We do not yet know what part M. Berger is going to take in dooring the gigantic octopus at the meeting of his lieutenants.

That Cigar Trust must be killed by all means, so say some of his corps-du-bureau, and, among them, Mr. John Reichert, secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 25. And the Cigarmakers' Union is going to do it—not alone, of course not—but with the aid of the cigar dealer.

The "Socialists" of the Berger brigade have appealed to the small cigar dealer. They have appealed to him and warned him that if he would not go down in the struggle for life he must handle nothing but union-made cigars. This saves the International Cigarmakers' Union from ruin—the Cigarmakers' Union thus becomes the protection of the small men from the Cigar Trust.

We wonder how many dupes there will be to take the fakir seriously and find any common sense in his talk. The cigar-makers themselves admit that the trust sells cigars for less than those "union-made" can be manufactured. As a consequence, the trust cigar will find a better market. If the workmen can get eight cigars instead of five for twenty cents just as good they will simply smoke the trust cigar. The Social Democrats, of course, will stick to the "union-made" cigar, simply because the "union" here stands for everything—including the Social Democracy.

Any diminution in the number of the small business men means loss of strength to the Social Democrats politically. Therefore they will not shrink back from paying a few cents more for the Havana; especially the "great lights"; they may even do a little more pulling on a flavored "union-made" simply for the sake of helping their friend, the small business man, to come out even.

One hand cleans the other—a glorious alliance indeed.

Said John Reichert calls himself a "Socialist," and is a busy bee in the Berger hive, gathering honey for the Social Democracy. As a "Socialist" he will be—and it does not require a great amount of knowledge to do that—that the small man is doomed, and, that to help him would be an utter waste of time and energy. Nothing can help the small man. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the Socialists of the Cigarmakers' Union—the great Social Democrats of whom Berger boasts so much—help distribute the circular letter of Perkins to the International Cigarmakers' Union among the small cigar dealers, trying thus to prolong their miserable existence.

That circular contains more nonsense in a briefer space than was ever grouped together. The following sentence will show what the economic fakir, Perkins, and the political and economic fakirs, the officers of the local Cigarmakers' Union—the henchmen of Berger—will do to preserve the trade and their individuality.

"Ouidly, we say to you that we are no longer in an effort to preserve the trade and your individuality and business interest from the merciless grasp of the modern octopus, except to maintain the union."

The Social Democrats, as alleged Socialists know, or ought to know, that the handwriting is soon on the wall, and it announces the doom of the small man. The very same Social Democrats, as "union men," however, nurse the small business man with a bottle of "union" milk. Such are the Social Democrats in the Badger State, and, I suppose, elsewhere.

It is not, therefore, strange that the working people flock more and more to the Socialist Labor Party. They are beginning to understand the difference between the "Socialist" party and the Socialist Labor Party. The time has come when the Socialist Labor Party must expect to receive daily new recruits to its ranks. The Social Democracy will lose in strength and finally collapse because it is a vehicle of deception. The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, will grow steadily and in time become the absolute master of the situation.

"Death though crushed to earth will rise again." H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 12.

The Middle Class and the Mail Order Houses.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In The Weekly People of January 3, I noticed an article on the middle class and the effect department and mail order stores were having on it. On September, 1901, I sent fifteen cents to the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for catalogue. They returned the fifteen cents with a letter saying that, for fifty cents they would send me an illustrated catalogue quoting prices so low that I could save \$25 or \$30, according to the amount of goods purchased by me. In other words, if they put out advertisements the buyer of the goods pays for both advertisements and goods.

When I found that they asked fifty cents for a catalogue I sent fifteen cents to Montgomery Ward & Co., and they sent a catalogue to me.

Nothing can be bought from these

mail order houses that the general stores here do not carry in stock, for instance, a double bit axe, 3½ to 5½ lbs. I could not find anything but single bit axes here of less than four pounds. You cannot purchase inside lace shoes here. These are a few samples of the difference between these mail order houses and local stores.

The prices quoted by mail order houses are lower than those paid here. You would be surprised to know the number of the mail order houses doing business here in the East, and reversely of the number doing business with them. The only thing that keeps the small store alive is the cost of sending goods over the railroads at the present time.

Yours fraternally,
Frank Tebetta.
Rollingsford, N. H., Jan. 9, 1902.

The Capitalistic "Socialist" Party in Cincinnati, Ohio.

To The Daily and Weekly People.

That the Social Democratic, or so-called "Socialist" party, is not a party of the working class, that it is not an organization upon which the working class in the hour of need can depend to carry out the mandates of the class struggle, and, further, that it is all that was told Comrade De Witt when he remarked while going out of the hall that the S. L. P. men would give them another call in the near future.

Comrade Wittberg, upon behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, made it known at that meeting that he was ready at any time and at any place to debate in the German language with any member of the "Socialist" party, in Hamilton County, and that he will prove that the Socialist party does not and cannot teach Socialism to working class, while Young signified his readiness to do the same in English, but no one accepted. Written challenges will be sent to their organizer in the very near future by Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party.

Press Committee.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15.

A New "Saviour" of the Proletariat.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to inform the proletarian world that they have a new "saviour" or "saviours"—there are two of them—the name of one of them is John Mitchell and the other is named Theodore Shaffer. The latter made his appearance in this city last Saturday night as one of the speakers of the occasion. George W. Bope, in introducing Shaffer to an audience at the Board of Trade auditorium characterised this pair of traitors, to the wage working class as its saviours, and further presented them as holding parallel relations at this period, that Franklin, Jackson, Hamilton, etc., held with their period, and that Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and others, held at a later period.

F. R. DANBURY, CT.—Just as it was said: Anti-woman and child labor, and all such reform movements, at this stage of the game in America are merely "stitches in rotten cloth, they do not hold"—except for the fakirs: to them such movements afford prime opportunities, and are a good thing.

J. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The point is that the sanctimonious anti-Addicks crew, outside as well as inside of Delaware, are all anti-discontenters. They denounce the pestiferous agitator who fans discontent, and yet they turn up their noses at the work of Addicks, which could not be performed except upon utterly contented, i. e., hopeless people.

F. F. K., YONKERS, N. Y.—Leaving aside criticisms palpably in bad faith, you may be surprised if we tell you that we have yet to hear a criticism of The People that is not correct, and at the same time we have yet to hear one is justified. They are correct only in the abstract; wrong in the concrete. With the means at hand, and the lay of the land, the best is being done that it is possible to do. The whole problem now is to hold out. We will.

O. B. C., NEW HAVEN, CT.—It has vanished, lost its voice. The "only logical center" is in the fix of Poe's man who lost his breath. Guess it is talking into the only logical hole that it crept into.

T. V., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Job Harriman is all that you claim, and a good deal worse. For all that, your wing of the many-winged foul Bogus Socialist fowl is now doing him injustice. If you can condone by silence and approve by pronouncing the crimes against Labor, that the labor fakirs lead the pure and simple unions into a "noble" waging of the class struggle," and hold to the view that you can straighten all that up by "boring from within," then his position is honestly consistent, and yours just the opposite, when he stands for absorption by Union Labor parties, and you against. You can't meet this question by reminders of Harriman's character. The issue is clear; it is independent of his or anybody else's character.

C. H. C., DENVER, COLO.—1st. The "State" and the "Government" (inverted terms) represent to-day an entity that is the outgrowth of class-rule. It is an entity, an organism, whose principal function is to physically keep down the ruled class, and thereby supplement and strengthen the domination of the rulers which is not physical, but the intangible sequel of the economic system.

Under Socialism, class rule being abolished by the abolition of that which is at bottom of all class rule—the private ownership of the tools of production—that "State" or "Government" organization, that class systems develop, would simply not exist, any more than fins could continue to exist on the bodies that evolved from the fish stage.

2d. "Metaphysical" and "Dialectical" are terms that cannot be satisfactorily defined in a few words. Consult any elementary work on philosophy. Only thus could you acquire something more than a superficial notion of them.

T. H., NEW YORK.—Neither could your question be done justice to in a few words. In order to understand the absurd and repulsive A. P. Alm of the "Völkerstaat" you may get someone to translate for you its articles and headlines on the recent Yanks-Spanks war. Their ill veiled objection to the war was that the United States was impudent enough to attack, aye, and lick a European nation. This is but a sample.

L. B. A., NEW YORK.—Without going to the dangerous extreme of holding that "invisibles" things are the "only realities," guard lest you fall into the error of excluding "sentiments" wholly from the pale of physical facts. Ignorance, Knowledge, Love, Hatred are robust things.

J. T., WHITINSVILLE, MASS.—Where did you get the theory that the capitalist sells his goods at the cost of production? If he did he would have no profit and would go under. He sometimes does sell at cost, and sometimes even below cost, but that is when driven by stress of weather. The normal selling price is the exchange value of the goods. The capitalist sucks up his profits from the surplus value that labor power produces. He pays for labor power at its exchange value, but the use value of labor power is that it yields more value than its exchange value amounts to. That excess of value is what constitutes the capitalist's profits. For instance: The capitalist buys labor power at its exchange value of \$1 a day. The use value of that labor power consists in that, during that day, it yields \$2 worth of value. Labor power having cost (exchange value) \$1, and having yielded (use value) \$2, the capitalist's

people their rights, and in another connection assured the working people that with a code of principles, they could secure their rights at the ballot box on election day. Shaffer eulogized Mark Hanna and his devotion to the cause of labor and stated that by the co-operation of the Civic Federation, that great results could be looked for in reconciling labor and capital. Profit sharing was also favorably spoken of. On the latest swindling scheme inaugurated by the steel trust to sell stock to their employees, Shaffer was silent.

The late Spanish war was referred to in such a spirit of exultation as a hardened capitalist would be cautious in expressing. The audience, except some of the hardened fakirs, withheld their applause in the matter of the Civic Federation and the war reference. And thus the meeting of the disappointed fakirs and the new saviour ended.

Spread the day when the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. will smash them!

Oscar Freer.
Columbus, O., January 12.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.—What Father Lambert really finds fault with in the Socialists is that they do rely upon themselves, and teach others to do likewise. But he dare not say so. "Hence his tears."

W. H. T., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—At its last year's convention the Social Democracy of Austria decided to give its first attention to the Trades Union and its secondary attention to the political movement. It resolved itself mainly into an economic organization.

F. R., DANBURY, CT.—Just as it was said: Anti-woman and child labor, and all such reform movements, at this stage of the game in America are merely "stitches in rotten cloth, they do not hold"—except for the fakirs: to them such movements afford prime opportunities, and are a good thing.

F. F. K., YONKERS, N. Y.—Leaving aside criticisms palpably in bad faith, you may be surprised if we tell you that we have yet to hear a criticism of The People that is not correct, and at the same time we have yet to hear one is justified. They are correct only in the abstract; wrong in the concrete. With the means at hand, and the lay of the land, the best is being done that it is possible to do. The whole problem now is to hold out. We will.

J. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The point is that the sanctimonious anti-Addicks crew, outside as well as inside of Delaware, are all anti-discontenters. They denounce the pestiferous agitator who fans discontent, and yet they turn up their noses at the work of Addicks, which could not be performed except upon utterly contented, i. e., hopeless people.

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O. B. C., NEW HAVEN, CT.—It has vanished, lost its voice. The "only logical center" is in the fix of Poe's man who lost his breath. Guess it is talking into the only logical hole that it crept into.

T. V., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Job Harriman is all that you claim, and a good deal worse. For all that, your wing of the many-winged foul Bogus Socialist fowl is now doing him injustice. If you can condone by silence and approve by pronouncing the crimes against Labor, that the labor fakirs lead the pure and simple unions into a "noble" waging of the class struggle," and hold to the view that you can straighten all that up by "boring from within," then his position is honestly consistent, and yours just the opposite, when he stands for absorption by Union Labor parties, and you against. You can't meet this question by reminders of Harriman's character. The issue is clear; it is independent of his or anybody else's character.

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J. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Single Tax Movement? Its hobby took the bit in its teeth and has run to cover in Tom Johnson's stables.

C. H. C., DENVER, COLO.—First—Socialism is not a sentimental, it is a scientific method of abolishing involuntary poverty. Second—Capitalism has for its inevitable result a congestion of wealth in the hands of idlers, and inevitable poverty with the toilers.

M. W., NEW YORK.—The parallel column headed "The Difference," and reproducing literally and in full the "Workers" article is, without express words, a clear challenge to that or any other bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, paper to publish the Socialist Labor Party's statement in full and parallel with that "Workers" statement.

T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—First—Don't put into one letter matters that belong to the editorial and to the business departments. Make each the subject of a separate letter. If you put them into one you endanger one or the other.

Second—It was not Father McGlynn that died at that said meeting. The meeting was held by him. The man who was there taken ill and died, and to whom McGlynn administered extreme unction, was a McGlynn supporter and Catholic. Can't now recall his name.

J. T., WHITINSVILLE, MASS.—Where did you get the theory that the capitalist sells his goods at the cost of production? If he did he would have no profit and would go under. He sometimes does sell at cost, and sometimes even below cost, but that is when driven by stress of weather. The normal selling price is the exchange value of the goods. The capitalist sucks up his profits from the surplus value that labor power produces. He pays for labor power at its exchange value, but the use value of labor power is that it yields more value than its exchange value amounts to. That excess of value is what constitutes the capitalist's profits. For instance: The capitalist buys labor power at its exchange value of \$1 a day. The use value of that labor power consists in that, during that day, it yields \$2 worth of value. Labor power having cost (exchange value) \$1, and having yielded (use value) \$2, the capitalist's

people their rights, and in another connection assured the working people that with a code of principles, they could secure their rights at the ballot box on election day. Shaffer eulogized Mark Hanna and his devotion to the cause of labor and stated that by the co-operation of the Civic Federation, that great results could be looked for in reconciling labor and capital. Profit sharing was also favorably spoken of. On the latest swindling scheme inaugurated by the steel trust to sell stock to their employees, Shaffer was silent.

The late Spanish war was referred to in such a spirit of exultation as a hardened capitalist would be cautious in expressing. The audience, except some of the hardened fakirs, withheld their applause in the matter of the Civic Federation and the war reference. And thus the meeting of the disappointed fakirs and the new saviour ended.

Spread the day when the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. will smash them!

L. B. A., NEW YORK.—Without going to the dangerous extreme of holding that "invisibles" things are the "only realities," guard lest you fall into the error of excluding "sentiments" wholly from the pale of physical facts. Ignorance, Knowledge, Love, Hatred are robust things.

S. T., NEW YORK.—In and of itself there is nothing wrong in a political party having different names in different States. A party struggling into light may have all sorts of parties set up against it, with all sorts of names; and the ballot laws may be so formed as to prevent such a party from going into the election on its own name in two successive campaigns. All that is admitted. But it doesn't fit the case of the Bogus Socialist party. Its allies are sim-

ply the result of its efforts to look as much as possible like the Socialist Labor Party, and thus reap where the S. L. P. had sown, and create confusion. That's the reason that its allies are a badge of dishonor.

M. T. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The persons in the so-called Socialist party are "as plenty as redsons or blackberries."

T. T., CAMDEN, N. J.—THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY has a complete organization in the State of Pennsylvania, from State Committee down. The seat of the State Committee is in your contiguous city of Philadelphia.

A. K., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The zealots may be earnest; but their earnestness is fear-kindled. That sort of earnestness vanishes when the cause of the fear is removed.

J. J., NEW YORK.—If you want us to discuss with you, you must deal in straight goods: no hair-splitting dualities. In the words of Ned Knowles: "Sild, if these be your 'passados' and 'montantes,' I'll have none of them."

D. H. S., NEW HAVEN, CT.—For the life of us we couldn't tell you what Kautsky and Bernstein are disputing about, unless it be on the "international issue" of whether Kautsky is attacking Bernstein out of personal motives." For the rest, they both stand on the same principles—the bourgeois radical requirements that German conditions force upon them.

A. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The only information we have on those various points is the below news item that appeared in the Journal of this city on the 4th instant:

Terre Haute, Jan. 3.—Eugene V. Debs said he believed William R. Hearst would be the Democratic nominee for President. He said he believed the New York Congressman would introduce bills in the House of Representatives that would win for him many friends among the workingmen throughout the country.

Debs, however, says he will not support Hearst, as he (Debs) will continue to preach the cause of Socialism, although he will refuse to allow his name to be considered to head the national Socialist ticket. He declared that the Western miners

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Roade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Cobham street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Roade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held January 16, at 2-6 New Roade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent without excuse, J. Hammer, and E. Katz was elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending January 10, showed receipts of \$30.45, expenditures, \$21.69.

The committee elected last evening to draft decision in the matter of charges against Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported its finding to the effect that the charges be dismissed. The report was received and reprinted in The Labor News Company's monthly cash report for month of December, showing receipts in the amount of \$1,840.81, expenditures, \$1,560.81.

Communications—One from Section New York, reporting the expulsion for treason and contempt of Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris, Otto Thiele and Jane Kepp. From Lead, S. D., reporting the formation of a section. Charter application ordered sent. From Section Pawtucket, R. I., asking for publication of a motion to amend Article II, Section 6, Resolved to inform the section that they must get their seconds before their motion is at all before the house to be considered by the N. E. C. From Section Patton, Pa., reporting election of officers, and that the section be enrolled in The Daily People Auxiliary League. Similar enrollment was reported for members at large in California by the H. E. C. and by Section San Antonio, Texas. From Cleveland, Ohio, on behalf of Socialistic Arbeiter Zeitung, asking that N. E. C. issue a call to the sections to raise a fund to meet pressing obligations. Request granted and secretary instructed to prepare a call. From Scandinavian Section New York, reporting expulsion of A. Skanberg for conduct unbecoming a member and for having attacked the section in a non-party paper. Section Allegheny County, Pa., reported having enrolled in The Daily People Auxiliary League.

Massachusetts S. E. C. reported election of new state committee; also about can-vassing for party press. Election of officers reported by Sections San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles, Cal.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash. Adjourned.

E. Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 26 New Roade street, on January 12, 1903, at 6 p.m. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications were received and acted upon from Auburn, Watertown, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and New York, relative to mileage fund, Lake and Wallace lists, campaign lists and other routine matters. Also one from an enquirer at Cornwall and Hudson, asking for literature and information. The financial secretary reported having attended to the latter.

The financial report for December was received as follows:

Receipts.	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1902.	\$130.85
Dues stamps.	52.32
Lake and Wallace fund.	5.50
Balance in treasury of defunct Section Johnstown.	1.75
Campaign fund.	3.50
\$193.82	
Expenditures.	
Due stamps.	\$7.00
Carry, agitation.	54.31
Postage and sundries.	2.65
Balance Dec. 31, 1902.	67.06
\$193.82	

The committee on agitation in Queens county reported that work had again been taken up there and that some comrades are keeping it at.

The vote on mileage fund matter was then canvassed, the result being 196 for and 196 against.

The committee on pledges to liquidate the indebtedness on The Daily People plant has made its report, which was received as follows:

Pledged.
Previously acknowledged \$388.82. Timothy Walsh \$10. D. Raphael \$50. C. Goldstein \$20. L. Ferron \$25. Lewis B. Epstein \$1. S. A. Levine \$5. E. G. Zeisler 10c. W. Simon 10c. M. Auerbach 10c. M. Roth 10c. A. Zeisler 10c. B. Roth 10c. W. Goldberg \$6. A. Gollersteiner \$1. Branch Postkitt \$1. Total \$322.97.

Adjourned followed.

Neill Mueller, Secretary.

ATTENTION, BRADDOCK!

Comrade De Leon will speak in Carnegie Hall, Bradlock, on Monday evening, January 26, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Where Are the Workingmen At?" People residing in this vicinity are requested to assist the comrades in bringing the workingmen who can be interested in the Socialist movement to this meeting.

P. C. Tesser, Organizer.

ATTENTION, PITTSBURG!

Comrade De Leon will speak in Moorehead Hall, corner of Second avenue and Grant street, Pittsburg, on Sunday evening, January 26, at 7 o'clock. People residing in this vicinity are requested to assist in securing a large attendance. His subject will be "The Trust Question." All workingmen are invited.

P. C. Tesser, Organizer Sec. Allegheny County.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The meeting of the league that was to be held on Wednesday, January 7, did not take place as the attendance was too small to make it worth while.

The receipts since last meeting have therefore been carried up to January 12, and they are as follows:

Section Hartford, Conn.	\$ 10.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	4.00
Section Vancouver, Canada.	6.85
Section New Haven, Conn.	4.00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	4.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	4.00
Section Winnipeg, Canada.	4.00
A. Francis, N. Y. city.	3.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
35th A. D., N. Y. city.	2.40
A. S. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Section North Hudson, N. J.	2.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
28th A. D., N. Y. city.	2.90
J. A. Anthony, Redlands, Cal.	5.00
8th and 12th A. D., N. Y. city.	2.50
Theodore Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y.	4.00
11th and 13th A. D., N. Y. city.	1.00
10th A. D., N. Y. city.	7.00
James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn.	2.00
Lee-DeVane, Troy, N. Y.	4.00
John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	7.00
Julius Samuels, N. Y. city.	5.00
E. Hendrick, N. Y. city.	2.00
Section Toronto, Canada.	6.00
14th A. D., N. Y. city.	5.00
G. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
J. C. Anderson, Valdez, Alaska.	4.00
Total	\$ 184.85
Previously acknowledged	2185.73

Grand total: \$2370.88

Amongst the foregoing items are new enrollments (sixte the last meeting held) as follows: Section Philadelphia, Pa.; Section Vancouver, Canada; Section North Hudson, N. J.; Section Toronto, Canada, and E. Hendrick, N. Y. city.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer, Daily People Auxiliary League.

MEETING OF D. A. 49, S. T. AND L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, January 15, in the Daily People Building, with the president, Aug. Gillhaus, in the chair.

Credentials were received from L. A. 140, Bronx Mixed, for John J. Kinsley, Frank B. Sullivan, and Joseph G. Johnson. There being no objection, the delegates were obligated and seated. Secretary Brower reported that on December 27, with the assistance of Comrade Francis, he had organized the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York City into the Alliance. He had been the manager of The Daily People about opening a want or out of work column in The Daily People. The manager answered that as soon as the local alliances and branches of the party send in the information such a column will be opened in The People.

Secretary-Treasurer Brower then read his financial report for the year, and the same was referred to the auditing committee.

The fair committee appointed to see about a hall for a fair to be held during the latter part of April, or the first part of May, reported progress.

Reports of locals:

L. A. 140, Mixed, reported having elected new officers for the ensuing term, and submitted a resolution requesting this district to try and make arrangements with the management of The People to have one column of the paper set aside for S. T. & L. A. news exclusively. All the members present at the last meeting voted in favor of all amendments.

Credentials were received and acted upon from Auburn, Watertown, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and New York, relative to mileage fund, Lake and Wallace lists, campaign lists and other routine matters. Also one from an enquirer at Cornwall and Hudson, asking for literature and information. The financial secretary reported having attended to the latter.

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Paid.

Previously acknowledged \$322.92. J. Newson \$1. Timothy Walsh \$10. Thomas Davis \$1. J. J. Dousset \$4. D. Raphael \$50. E. Goldstein \$20. L. Ferron \$25. Lewis B. Epstein \$1. S. A. Levine \$5. E. G. Zeisler 10c. W. Simon 10c. M. Auerbach 10c. M. Roth 10c. A. Zeisler 10c. B. Roth 10c. W. Goldberg \$6. A. Gollersteiner \$1. Total \$322.92.

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CINCINNATI S. L. P.

Holds Epoch-Making Convention And Nominates Municipal Ticket.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—Saturday afternoon, January 10, 1903, will survive in the memories of the present members of the Socialist Labor Party in this locality as an event in the history of Section Cincinnati which should not be soon forgotten. It was upon that day that the little band of revolutionary workingmen that compose the membership of the army of emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery in this city, met in convention and chose men from their ranks and imposed upon them the duty of stepping into the political arena and demanding of all the political parties there the unconditional surrender of the public powers in the name of the working class.

That this convention was remarkable, though small, was due to the fact that since the Kangaroo exodus in 1898, Section Cincinnati has had many trials and tribulations.

At times it seemed that it mattered not what the active, willing workers wished to do in the way of furthering the propaganda of the Party, their fondest hopes for the building up of a healthy organization were continually smashed upon the rock of bitter disappointment, not by the parties of capitalism merely, but by that element within the Party who cared not to do active work themselves, but would hamper those that did care. Now that the recent Kangaroo move has rid the Party of this element we must be thankful that it has done at least one good turn and that is, we will be more able to judge a man's usefulness in future by his actions towards the Party than by what he says.

This convention was held at the Party's headquarters, 17 East Thirteenth street. It was the first city convention held since the section was torn asunder by factional strife three years ago, consequent upon the visit of one A. Kepp, national organizer.

Municipal Ticket.

The following ticket was nominated for the coming spring campaign:

For Mayor—Frank Young.

Police Judge—Otto Miller.

City Treasurer—Robert Cameron.

City Auditor—William Henke.

Board of Education—Henry Pucher.

Supreme Court Judge—Lyman Sloan.

After remarks and short speeches from each candidate, in which each in turn avowed his allegiance to the constitution and platform of the Socialist Labor Party, the convention came to a close.

Every member present had come with the conscious feeling that work of importance to their class was to be accomplished and they left with the determination that so long as capitalism lasts, the movement in this vicinity will continually contest the right of the capitalist class to rob the working class of the product that it creates.

Up with the Arm and Hammer, comrades, and at them.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. called to order by Secretary Mayo. Comrade Keefe, chairman. Seven delegates present.

Mayo, Frank Young.

Police Judge—Otto Miller.

City Auditor—Robert Cameron.

Board of Education—Henry Pucher.

Supreme Court Judge—Lyman Sloan.

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